

ing the Turks from accepting the invitation?

Possibly the time has come for the termination of the Ottoman empire in Europe, and a general accounting between the governments of that continent. If so, it is a sign that a better era is near at hand, for according to the spirit of prophecy, the Millennium will not come as the result of a process of evolution during which the world gradually is growing better until perfection has been reached, but it will be the reconstruction of the governments of the world by the Almighty, after the old ones have proved their utter inability to fulfill the mission for which they were created. "When ye see all these things, know that it is near."

AN APPROPRIATE APPOINTMENT.

Admirable judgment has been displayed by the Pioneer celebration commission in the selection of Hon. Brigham Young as director-general of the festivities. There is a peculiar appropriateness in this appointment, and its fitness will appeal irresistibly to citizens of all creeds and parties. He is his father's eldest living son and namesake, two reasons which go to justify his selection, because the celebration is in honor of a vast achievement in which his father was a preeminent leader.

Then the gentleman is himself an early pioneer of Utah, having arrived in 1848, and he has spent his life in building up the State, laboring publicly and privately, year in and year out, with this great end in view. And then again the gentleman's abilities and qualifications splendidly equip him for the duties of the position. He has traveled much in Europe and America, has progressive and advanced ideas, has had a wide and varied experience as a man of affairs, possessing excellent business and executive tact, and is, in every way, a capital man for the place.

There has been a little feeling—though far be it from us to foment it by even an unnecessary reference to it—that the pioneer element of the State's population has not been sufficiently recognized in the proceedings so far had, looking to a celebration in their honor; but this appointment by the commission will go far to silence all such criticism, and to produce enthusiastic harmony among all classes of the population. Unquestionably the appointment has added to the zest with which preparations for the jubilee will be characterized henceforth.

A GATHERING DISPENSATION.

One reason why the European governments fear the triumph of the cause of Greece in the Levant is to seek in the fact that much western capital is invested in Turkey and secured by taxes on tobacco, and otherwise. They fear that the breaking up of the Ottoman empire and the consequent rearrangement of the administration of the country would cause a great loss to the holders of the bonds. This is not the only reason, though, and perhaps not the most important one, since any kind of government with which that of the sultan may be re-

placed certainly would furnish equally good, if not better, security than any now obtainable in a country most miserably governed, and where neither life nor property is safe.

Another reason is to be found in the fact that Europe at present is the scene of a strong revival of the agitation for the reunion of nations. During the past centuries kingdom after kingdom has been broken to pieces and new ones reconstructed, by the aid of force, or statecraft, of the fragments. They are held together artificially, and not by the natural force supplied by kinship, language, religious sentiments, tradition and history. Assimilation has in many instances failed to result from the most stringent measures adopted, and the time seems to have come for a general effort on the part of conquered nations to demand reinstatement in their rights. The Greek movement is only a stand for national unity. It is an attempt to gather the millions of Hellenes scattered in many countries under alien governments, with the ultimate view of re-establishing, perhaps, the ancient empire of Alexander. It is evident that this movement, if successful, would be the signal throughout Europe for similar efforts on the part of other nationalities. And the apprehension of this result is probably the deciding argument, as far as the governments are concerned, against King George in his present heroic attitude.

In Southern France and the Adriatic provinces of Austria, a movement is started for the purpose of uniting all the Italians under the mother government. Only recently French authorities suppressed a paper on account of its abuse of the republic, and its effort to spread dissatisfaction among Italians living under the French government. The Czech party in Bohemia, aided it is said, by the Catholic clergy, are clamoring for the suppression of the German language. Germany is worried by her Polish subjects. The agitation of Armenians and Greeks directed against the Ottoman empire has its counterpart in most of the large countries of Europe. A general struggle for nationalist principles seems to be one of the features of the close of the nineteenth century. This has been called a gathering dispensation, and it certainly appears to be so in more than one sense.

MR. HAWELS' OPINIONS.

It was in 1896 that Rev. H. E. Hawels, pastor of Trinity church, St. Marylebone, London, visited Salt Lake City, on his third trip to America. Now he has published two volumes of Travel and Talk, in which he covers his travels outside of Europe, giving special attention to America. The London clergyman deals almost entirely with men and women, as individuals, and but little with communities or classes; and his references to most of these is very short; but in respect to several leading Americans he is very caustic in his comments. Among those who come under sharp criticism for their personal manner in conversation were Rev. Joseph Cook, of whom he aptly remarks that "he carried little

weight except that of his own dogmatism, which nearly sank him;" the late Senator Roscoe Conkling, whom he says was "an insufferably vulgar, loud, clever person," a "characteristic windbag of the period;" and ex-President Cleveland, as displaying no interest in European affairs, but "simply curious to know as a matter of gossip on a big scale." Of the late President Brigham Young he says he was "in every sense of the word and altogether very much the father of his people." Mr. Hawels' comparison between English and American girls is not, at all in line with that of most Englishmen, for he says:

I had singular opportunities of observing the ways of American girls, notably at Ogontz, Vassar, Cornell, Stanford and Irving. I have seen and addressed them in class, in chapel, in their theaters and music rooms; I have walked and talked freely with all sorts and conditions of them; and I deliberately say that the American girl in her teens is much more interesting, more well-informed, and better able to take care of herself than the average English girl.

Having relieved himself by expressing his personal impressions regarding almost every person he met with, and sometimes doing it in very clever fashion, Mr. Hawels now may expect to learn what others thought of him; and from the American standpoint the consensus of opinion may be that, being highly educated, he is able to present himself to the public in a genial, entertaining fashion, yet appears to think himself as occupying as much space as would accommodate half a dozen of his size. It is to be hoped that the amiability of the gentleman is such as to take in good part the kind of personal comment he has seen fit to bestow upon others.

MR. ARNOLD WHITE asserted recently that the British people were degenerating, and gave as a reason that the nation was cherishing unduly the sick and the feeble; therefore he opposed the proposal to celebrate the founding out of sixty years of Queen Victoria's reign by the establishment of many new nursing homes for the extension of hospital work among the poor. Then he alleged that the Frenchmen of 1896 "are vastly superior to their fathers of 1870." Upon this the New York Medical Journal punctures Mr. White's argument by showing that during the years from 1870 to 1896 there was greater care given than ever before to the prolongation of many lives which, from the stock breeders' point of view, are of doubtful value; and it also points out that the same factors have also carried untold numbers of the well and strong over periods of danger and stress, which in former ages they would not have survived.

WHERE THE snow in northern Idaho was six feet deep on the level near the close of winter last year, it is said that it is barely that number of inches this season; and where, in southern Utah, about Iron county for instance, there had been little snow for four years past, one storm recently brought down two feet in depth. However the change may affect our northern friends, that in Utah is decidedly encouraging to the agriculturists.